FROM BARATOGA.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, United States Hotel, July 27, 1860. aidering how much the mercury has drepped down since the appearance of the meteor, which attracted the wandering eyes af all the star-gazers, "the Springs" are unusually thronged. Our great caravantary is already filled to repletion, so that crawantary is already "colonized," that is, lodged out, with the privilege of eating what they can get by ay or persussion, with hundreds of others, in the pay or persuasion, with hundreds of others, in the buge ordinary. There is not much gayety; and what there is, the youngest sort of Young America controls. Things have greatly changed in tenyears, and the striplings who are barely out of their teens, many of them, indeed, not so far advanced, are now the recognized men of society. They seem to be well instructed in all the requisites of "fastness"; they drink, smoke, swear, gamble, and assume even the stronger vices. Their ambition aspires to exceed a these respects, and to ignore those qualities which

the stronger vices. Their ambition aspires to excel in these respects, and to ignore those qualities which should most adorn maturing manhood.

Theirbalry in equipage is one of the striking features about Saratoga. If a foreigner should drop down here he would suppose himself almost transplanted to Hyde Park or the great Boulevards, such as the display of livery, and tinsel, and heraldry among our Republican turnouts of a bright aftermoon. How the bones of many of the grandfather procers, and tailors, and blacksmiths must rattle in grocers, and tailors, and blacks withs must rattle in their coffins as their second generation outcroppings dash recklessly along, squandering the hard earnings of industry and thrift. It is very funny to watch the foreign airs and apings of the silly cubs, who glory in the shame of prodigality, and certify their gentility by excesses, which honest men detest.

Judge Douglas has been here a week, and though proclaiming that since the President has commenced stump-speaking, candidates ought to be silent, he has taken care to deliver himself freely and though several processing the carrious several productions of the carrious several process.

often on Squatter Sovereignty, assuring the cariou crowd, who, for nothing better to do, congregate to hear him, that he is the original Doctor Jacob to hear him, that he is the original Doctor Jacob Townsend, and his is the only genuine sarsaparilla He contrived to let off two speeches in one day, ad vertising himself as a first-rate patriot and ready to serve his country at \$25,000 per annum. A good many plain people thought he would be dear at half the money. The Judge came here, of course, for the water and quiet, but he recovered so rapidly as to be able to dispense with both. He was taken down to Lake George the other day, under the suppliers of the Hon George Briggs, to have a reauspices of the Hon. George Briggs, to have a re-ception and other good things, and on Thursday night he went over to Troy to review the faithful. ttended by his faithful squire, ex-Gov. Henry S. Code, formerly of Mississippi, who once proposed o hang John P. Hale if he ever ventured in sight of to hang John P. Haie if he ever ventured in sight of that celestial Commonwealth. To-morrow he is to be on the wing for Vermont, then to Newport, and afterward home, stopping, accidentally of course, wherever he will "draw," as they say in the thea-ter, and quite apropos, las he happened to be seen and in one. ominated in one. Aside from the few followers here, Judge Douglas

Aside from the few followers here, Judge Douglas has made no Presidential impression. His game in beading off Master Breckinridge is well understood, and nobody is disposed to disturb it. The cotton interest, which is periodically so well represented at Saratoga, does not take to him either cordially or coldly. It does not disguise its hostility either by any ceremonial observances, but plainly speaks out, and cold shoulders the pretensions of one who is regarded as worse than Lincoln in their estimation. The Hon. T. Butler King of Georgia, who was one of his champions at Charleston, now who was one of his champions at Charleston, now repudiates all sympathy, and is openly for Breckin-ridge. This single illustration tells the whole story, and it proves that his Southern supporters are re-treating in hot haste. That contagion will spread throughout the cotton cities of the North, and be-fore November there will hardly be a corporal's

ard around his banner at the South. Keitt's letter created a horse-laugh. Terrible fellow that, and more terrible now, that his con-stituents have concluded to send somebody else to Congress. When elected for the first term, he Congress. When elected for the first term, he agreed to give way to a competitor after its completion, but a misunderstanding intervened, and he was returned again. The rival was not to be put off a third time, so the redoubtable Colonel had to surrender, and, by way of rotation, he now proposes to dissolve the Union, with pyrotechnic declamation. We feel perfectly safe here, as Galusha Grow is on hand at Congress Hall, but if your city folks are really in danger, just have the Keitt sent back to Congress with \$3,000 per annum, exclusive of mileage. Then all will go well again, and the f mileage. Then all will go well again, and the arth continue to revolve on its axis. The Colonel hinks South Carolina ought to secede alone in her lory. That is true, as she will never have a chance company. Let him be discreet, and stop his fire-orks and his "escateries," and we may do someald Buck has overlooked his eminent services to What say you to a sunny pertural Colonel? It is told hereabouts that Charleston, Colonel? It is told hereabouts that the United States Sub-Treasurer there has threatthe United States Sub-Treasurer there has threatcoed to resign in case of Lincoln's election, as if to
spite Jefferson's maxim. And it is also told, that
the Collector of that post (Mr. Colcock), who,
while in Congress, was anxious to dissolve the Union
every day in the week, even before breakfast and
after supper, and the veteran Postmaster sent word
to the Treasurer indirectly, not to make such rash
threats. They have had a long taste of the fleshpots, and why not the Colonel? What orations he
would make over \$6,000 a year! No skymockets, or serpents, or shooting stars, or Roman candles, or serpents, or shooting stars, or Roman candles, would be needed on the 4th of July, if he could only be secured.

There is a scattering of Silver Grays among our

There is a scattering of Silver Grays among our throng of patriots. Frank Granger and Duer and other notabilities consent to mingle with the common herd. They are not very cheerful in spirits, and rather mourn over the decline and fall of the Republic. As to Douglas, no enthusiasm is affected. They regard him as doomed, and hardly question the certainty of Lincoln's election. If Lincoln would only learn to powder his hair, mount a white choker, wear gold spectacles, sport yellow kids, take a turn at the Lancers, import a little old Madeira, write a few letters to Lord John and show his answers, take a run over the continent, Madeira, write a few letters to Lord John and show his answers, take a run over the continent, turn Abolitionist and then doughface, I think he might secure the votes of the 439½ Silver Grays in New-York. Until then he cannot be considered either genteel or sound. A Kentuckian who acts bravely, who thinks wisely, who deals justly, who reads the Bible and praises God, who discharges all his duties as a Christian and a citizen, who has leaves abilities and saggetty, who drinks cold water. large abilities and sagacity, who drinks cold water, who stands by the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, is not fit to be President in their estimation, because he once split rails and often mauled Democrats. They think a President should be a born gentleman—that is, with a gold spoon in his mouth, Burke's Peerage in his pocket, a young Cuffee at his back, and Mr. Everett's letters to The Ledger bound in red morocco with gilt edges.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival this morning of the steamship Austin, Capt. Forbee, we have later intelligence from Mexico. This intelligence is of more than usual importance. Miramon had left the greater part of his army under

Gen. Woll at Guadalaraja, and with 1,500 men was gathering recruits with the design of advancing on San Lais Potzei, which is at present held by the Liberals. The Liberal army remains stationary at Coculu,

awaiting reinforcements.

Gen. Woll holds Guadalajara with a force of 4,500

The revolution in the States of Coahuila and Nueva

The revolution in the States of Coahulla and Nueva Leon is losing ground.

The Revolutionary forces advanced to within six lesgues of the city of Monterey, but not meeting with cooperation from the people, General Arramberri retreated to the mountains.

The report is current and generally credited in Matamoras that the British Minister had interfered between Miramon and Juarez, and requires that they should compromise and submit the election of President to the people. It is regarded with favor in Tamaulipas, as the best settlement that can be made.

-Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt recently arrived at Stockholm, and was received with enthusiasm. She intends to pass the Summer with her husband and shildren at a villa in the environs of the Swedish

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SOUTHERNER'S VIEW OF THE CASE. A Speech deliver, d before the Pepu' Hean Central Campaign Clab, July 25, 1858, by the Hen. W. P. Thomasson, formerly of

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB:
There is no longer any effort, as formerly, to conceal
the attempt now in progress which has for its object
an entire change in the practice of the General Government, upon the subject of the extension of Negro
Slavery into the Territories; and was it not for the
importance of the subject, we might be disposed to
make merry over the efforts made by the various sections of partisans to divert public attention from the

true merits of the question.

It is fortunate, indeed, for our beloved country that her first Presidents were men of noble minds and exalted purposee; that the members of the Convention and of Congress being tested in the crucible that tried

her first Presidents were men of noble minds and exalted purposes; that the members of the Convention and of Congress being tested in the crucible that tried men's souls, were as self-acrificing when principles which were to affect posterity were involved, as they had been on the field of battle when fighting for their liberty. These great and good men have placed beacons upon the wayside that, if properly heeded, will insure a safe voyage to the vessel of State as she glides down the stream of time. So perfect do their labors preve to be, we are constrained to believe that their authors were imbued with Grace from on liigh. While with grateful hearts we are permitted to enjoy the first of their labors, common prudence would seem to dictate that we should carefully examine any proposed change, and in proportion to the magn itude and importance of the change proposed, should be our scrainty and conviction of its necessity before venturing upon the experiment.

The question in this canvass, which, like Aaron's rod, swallows up all others, is the extension of negro Slavery into the Territories. Now, have that band of worthles referred to left us any evidence of their opinions and judgments upon this subject? Yes, at almost every step they took, although Slavery existed at the time in all the States, they have left on record, line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little, as their soleum conviction, that Slavery is not fit to be encouraged by freemen; nor did any condemn it more positively than the great men of the present Slave States. And all looked forward with hope that the time would shortly come when it would be numbered with the things of yesterday. Only a few of the most prominent evidences of their opinions are here referred to. The Continental Congress passed the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited Slavery, or involuntary servitude, north-west of the Ohio River, except as a punishment for crime, which ordinance met the approbation of President Washimaton and the first Constitutio Democrate, who slandered Mr. Clay all his life, and now unscrupulously refer to his great name as sanctioning their imbecile and unholy principles, forget to mention this the most enobling act of his whole life. Thus, there can be no doubt as to the opinions of the fathers upon the subject; and it is believed that a majority of citizens in the Slave States, up to the annexation of Texas, expected and desired the abolition of Slavery in all the States at no very distant day in the fature. fature.

How stand the political parties now upon this all-

Slavery in all the States at no very distant day in the future.

How stand the political parties now upon this allabeorbing question? The Republicans are opposed to the extension; all others are virtually for it. Some deny that they are for it, but say that it is a question for the courts to settle, and if the courts decide affirmatively, then will be the proper time to decide on what to do. Now this attempt to deceive the people as to the effect of what was said by the Judges in the Dred Scott case is wicked; for the Judges in that case intentionally went beyond the issues before them to say substantially that in a proper case they would decide that slaves could be held to labor in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution. They expressly declare that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and the reason for it was be ause it prohibited Slavery north of a designated line. So there is no escaping the conclusion that all who are opposed to the Republicans are for the extension of Slavery into the Territories. But it may be said if the question is settled as stated, what then? is resistance to the opinions of the Supreme Court advised? The answer is, let all obey, as that will best, without exciting prejudice, enable the country to see and understand the full force and effect of the decision, and enable its opponents, if possible, to have it revised and overruled; and if in this wise there is no escaping the decision, the majority opposed to it are not remediless—they can render it inoperative by Congress repealing so much of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as confers jurisdiction upon the Federal Courts over the Slave question, or by including all the Territory in one State, and in the bill provide for the formation of new States as circumstances require; and for this there is a precedent in the joint resolutions annexing Texas.

Having stated the former public sentiment and present political status of parties, we will next examine into the causee of the great change which all know has taken place in the Sla

taken place in the Slave States upon the subject of Slavery.

On the 19th day of February, 1847, Mr. Calhoun introduced into the Sexate of Congress the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the State of this Union, has no right to make any law, or do any act whatever that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any Territory of the United States acquired or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enscement of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Union from emigrating, with their property, into any of the Territories of the United States, will make such discrimination, and would, therefore be a violation of the Constitution, and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political

derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed that a people, in forming a Constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity and happiness; and that in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.—[See Congressional Globe and appendix, 2d session 24th Congress page 455].

In these resolutions we have the basis of the platform of the present Southern Democratic party, and the secret movements of some parties (but partially developed as yet) enables us to understand how it happens that this party has such an array of friends throughout the country the moment it is formed. The Three Million Bill, as it was called, which was intended to enable the Government to conclude a peace with Mexico, was pending in the Senate, and Mr. Calhoun right and the resolutions before that bill should be put upon its passage. Mr. Benton was unfriendly to abstractions, and his opposition, as memory now serves, Mr. Calhoun; he said the resolutions were a string of abstractions, and his opposition, as memory now serves, prevented a vote on them. The resolutions were indifferently received at the South; their author was considered ultra in his political opinions; there was still a strong feeling against Slavery; the Free States were far in advance of the Slave States in improvements generally, and the people were anxiously inquiring for the cause, so that when Mr. Calhoun died it was supposed that his string of abstractions were forgotten. This, in advance of the Slave States in improvements generally, and the people were anxiously inquiring for the cause, so that when Mr. Calhoun died it was supposed that his string of abstractions were forgotten. This, however, was a mistake, for there seems to have been one or more secret bargains to which leading politicians of the Free States were parties to advance the object and designs of these resolutions. An incident, as an introduction to the proof, is referred to. In the canvass between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas in 1858, Mr. D. so expressed himself that Mr. L. inferred that he had agreed to assist in engineering Slavery into the Territories, and charged the conspiracy upon him. The charge was indignantly denied. Now how stands the proof? Senator Henjamin, in his speech in the Senate, charges Mr. Douglas with a want of faith, in not going for the extension of Slavery into the Territories after the Supreme Court had ecided that it could exist there by virtue of the Constitution, as he had agreed to do. It will be recollected that "my Kansas-Nebraska bill," as Mr. Douglas is often pleased to call it, invested the Federal Courts with power over the question of Slavery. The next witness is cx-Senator Dickinson. He is explicit in his late speech. He claims the paternity of the dectrine of non intervention, (which was at one time called masterly inactivity.) He says Mr. Calhoun and himself were the contracting parties; the agreement was, that Congress was in no wise to interfere with Slavery in the Territories; that whether the Constitution protected Slavery in the Territories; that whether the Constitution protected Slavery in the Territories; that whether the Constitution protected Slavery in the Territories, as they had no doubt the Supreme Court would decide the question favorably for the South. Who is the next witness? He should hurry up, and not postpone to a death-bed confession, as he may not be able to tell all he knows in extremis. Not that further proof of seeret agreements having been made is require

to know all the parties, and the quid pro quo passing to and frem. It will be recollected that the Supreme Court soon after gave the decision in the Dred Scott cese, deciding as Mr. Calhoun had confidently predicted they would, and, not content with disposing of the case upon its legitimate issues, they let themselves down into the catacombe of the dead, exhume a corpse that bad been entombed for years, and which must have stunk, as does now its clayer, in the nostrils of the Southern Democracy, and ralvanised it into motion, that they might kill it outright, constitutionally. These things are referred to, not to accuse any one, but became the secret arrangements referred to are believed to have been powerful adjuncts in remodeling public opinion in the Slave States upon the subject of Slavery. But there were other causes. Whoever will read Mr. Calhoun's speech on introducing these resolutions, will find the key to this Southern question. He there contrasts the then and future prospects of the Free and Slave States; he speaks of the Senate as the only balance of power left to the South in the Government, and even this he forestells will be lost in the no-distant future by the formation of new Free States in the West. The retention of an equipoise of power in the Senate is a long-cherished hope in the South, and so desirable is it that almost any sacrifice short of the extension of the curse of Slavery ought to be tolerated. When Mr. Calhoun introduced his resolutions, the number of Senators from the two sections were equal; he had been Secretary of State under Fresident Tyler, and when the question of annexing Texas came upon the tapis, seeing, as he supposed, a chance for five additional Slave States, and that those numbers would enable the South to compete with the North in the Senate, at least for a time, he laid hold on the proposition to annex with avidity. He succeeded. For although anchor introduced the joint resolutions to annex, they were thought to be smantaions of his far-seeing intelligence he had b

culty. "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."

ference will be improper, and but augment the difficulty.

"Ephralm is joined to idols; let him alone."

Our duty, under the circumstances, is to treat our Southern brethren in a kind and conciliatory but firm manner, and leave the issues to

"Him who causeth the wrath of man to praise Him."

The Southern humbug, announced by Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, State Sovereignty, like its antipode, Squatter Sovereignty, is calculated to deceive the unremeding. The Republicans believe in the Sovereignty of the States upon all marters not delegated by the Constitution of the United States. They do not believe that a State has a right to secede from the Union, or that any one or more persons should precipitate any portion of the Confederacy into revolution; and as they intend to inaugurate a President on the 4th of March next, gentlemen entertaining such opinions are advised against the commission of any overtact to promote such views, lest they receive the just condemnation of the law. They do not believe that the State panoply follows the citizen to protect either his person or his property after he has removed beyond her jurisdiction.

Alabama was not a party to the treaty with the First Consul of France for the acquisition of Louisiana, nor with Mexico for California, the parties were the United States on the one side and her overeign Governments respectively on the other side. If Alabama in her name and sovereign capacity could have been a party to those treaties, then she would have the right upon giving notice to other parties holding the legal title, to terminate the joint tenancy and have her portion set off by itself, and being proprietor, she could sell to whom she pleased, to free negroes, Indians Chinese, or Esquimaux, for who could question her right to part with title thus acquired, or she might refuse to sell to any of these classes. She might go further. We see some of the State have invested persons who are not citizens of the State to all intents and purposes. Now suppose a black man thus a citizen of an

and acted upon by States and by the General Government.

Now, if these rights would accrue to Alabama in the case supposed, do they not accrue to the United States, they having been a party to the treaties, and acquiring in their name the right of eminent domain over the Territories? nor would the demand of any State claiming any portion of the Territories, in her right as a State, be recognized; and if the power over the classes mentioned is because they are persons, the answer is, So is the slave a person, and he belongs to a class one grade below any of those enumerated, and must, therefore, be subject to police regulations.

It is to be hoped that the sober second thought will induce the South to abate much of her present violence. Her course will prevent men of principle from becoming residents, while she is steadily losing a portion of her best population—the educated young. Go where you may in the young Free States of the North-West, and you will find educated ladies and gentlemen from the Slave States adorning the circles in which they move. Oh, how long before our Southern brethren will listen to the voice of reason and understand that he who does not tolerate the freedom of speech in another is himself a slave.

He vine disposed of our adversaries, it is proposed to

move. Oh, how long before our Southern brethren will listen to the voice of reason and understand that he who does not tolerate the freedom of speech in another is himself a slave.

Having disposed of our adversaries, it is proposed to look in upon our Republican friends and give them a few words of exhortation. A gentleman out West was once chosen arbitrator to settle a difficulty between two friends. After deciding as conscience dictated was right, he was surprised at being abused by both parties; his consolation was that the abuse from each was about equal, and, therefore, he inferred, the decision was about right. so with the Republican party; by the Southern ultras the Republicans are called Abolitionists, while Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is at the head of another faction in the North, because Mr. Lincoln, when in Congress, was for affording Slavery where it is constitutional protection, calls him a slave-hound. They of the South desire the extension of Slavery into all the Territories, which must certainly be followed with the opening of the slave-trade to supply this new demand for laborers, while they of the North desire the immediate emancipation of all the slaves. The heart sickens at the imaginary success of either faction, and it won'd be difficult to decide which should have a preference if forced to a choice. The better opinion in such an improbable contingency, would seem to be in favor of the Northern proposition, for then colonization or extermination of the negroes would quickly follow, while evils and miseries unimaginable must needs be the consequence of entailing Slavery upon the country through all time to come. The abuse from these parties being equally balanced, the inference is, the Republicans are about right. In truth, the Republicans are not right in the language of truth and soberness; they wish Slavery where it is to receive all proper and constitutional protection—that the Furitive Slave law may be faithfully executed; that as Slavery is wholly a State institution, their desire is,

jection is to his bringing (a nuisance) his negro slaver with him. Upon what principle is it that all violators of law, all beggars, panyers, vagrants, drunkards, and such like, are restrained of the privilege of locomotion, that is, made amenable to the law in their persons? Whence do States derive authority to prevent free persons of color from settling within their limits, as has been done by several Free as well as Slave States, or frem driving out the free colored people, as his been done by Arkansas, and has been proposal by other Slave States? Or to prevent alaves being brought into a State as merchandise, or to send slaves out of the State for the commission of crime, which has been done by several Southern States? Or the power of the President to control the persons of alien white persons in certain cases? Surely this power must be an inherent right in every community to protect itself against whatever is offensive or dangerous, and being the only indges in the matter, they adopt police regulations adapted to their necessities. Now, if this proposition is correct, it follows, of course, that all persons below the grade of citizen are liable in their person to all stantory regulations. How then, is the slave situated? For he is a degree below any of the classes mentioned, for all these are regulated by law, the concentrated judgment of the whole community acting by regularly appointed officers; while the slave not only has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, but he has no general law as his rule of action, for the will of the master is law to the slave; even lower still, for the master may appoint an agent and the slave is bound to obey him. If, then, the slave is either offensive or dangerous, should not the community have the power to remove him, or exclude him from intercourse with its members. But it may be said that the slave is of the household and is a component part of the family of the master; granted. If a white member of the family oven the master himself, violates the law, is he

are determined there shall be no innovations upon their perfect work.

We often hear Democrats say that slave labor cannot be profitable except in a limited Southern portion of the Territories and as that could work no harm to the Free States the principle of extension should be conceded for the sake of peace. If the Republicaos were capable of such a blunder, they would receive, as they would deserve, the excertations of mankind; their names would be a fit by-word for scoffing from generation to generation, until time should be no more; they would entitle themselves to the scorn and contempt of their Southern opponents, nor would it be long before other demands would be made, and if there was a refusal to concede all, then would they be denounced as is now the leader of the Northern Democrats, when they admit befriended them long and faithfully; but failing in one particular to meet their expectations he is now the butt of their ridicule, for they have even changed his sobriquet from Little Giani to Little Dodger. But we were considering the value of slave labor: to say that it cannot be made profitable as far North as Lake Superior is a fallacy equaled only by that other that is heard so often, i. e., that the white man cannot stand labor in the sun at the South. It may be conceded that the labor of slaves in the South is more profitable than it would be on our prairies, or that a negro can stand the Southern sun letter than a white man; but wherever a citizen can, by tilling the soil with his own hands, perform all his duties, work the roads, serve on juries, &c., and rear and educate his children, slave labor will be profitable; or, to state it differently, wherever the annual product of an acre of land of our common crops will command \$20, there save labor can be made profitable. Besides, wealth seeks all appliances for indugence, so that the wealthy would have slaves if it was only for convenience. As to the other proposition it is known that quite a per cent of the cotton in the United States is grown by

heat would have to be intense to deter a Yankee from the enterprise if he was shown the almighty dollar, and told he could make it by the venture.

It is gratifying to observe how universally the Re-publican standard-bearers are approved by friends. They are, as was to be expected, abused by their op-ponents. Mr. Lincoln is charged with being honest; and of Mr. Hamlin it is said that he has been inde-pendent and consistent. Now these may be peccadil-loes with modern Democratic politicians, but the Re-publicans think they can put up with them, as they are

pendent and consistent. Now these may be peccadilloes with modern Democratic politicians, but the Republicans think they can put up with them, as they are the principles they wish to become used to.

Mr. President, knowing that length in a political address is no recommendation, this, without having said a tithe of what was desired to be said, would be brought to a close, but for the wish to call attention to another subject, second in importance only to the one we have been considering and germain to it, though it belongs to no party. It is of the free people of color of the United States. What is to be done with them? Arkansas has already driven hers beyond her limits; and had it not been for the letter of Judge Catron (which reflects credit upon his head and heart—for it was, indeed, like pouring oil upon troubled waters—it smoothed the raging surface), a similar fate would probably have befallen them in Tennessee. He has observed the times to little purpose who is not convinced that all the Slave States will rid themselves of this class of population, and that its execution is merely a question of time. The inconveniences and evils attending an intercourse between the free blacks and slaves must be experienced to be understood; it produces nothing but vexation and trouble, and that continuously. It is believed to be the only security to the masters, and that it will insure better protection and indulgence to the slaves; and, if properly managed, may be a mercy to all concerned. It has been proposed to reduce them to Slavery. This, instead of curing, will but aggravate the evil. If a general exodus is decided on, the Free States will be overrun with a population in no way desirable; and a few mobs, led on by the lowest and vilest of the whites, against these pror creatures, as was the case a few years since at New-Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, will satisfy the most incredulous that the colored people can have no abiding place in this country where they will be safe in their persons or property. What, t

After years of observation and reflection, the conclusion of my mind is that they should be colonized—the blacks (pure bloods) to Africa, where they would be citizens and beyond the oppression or greed of the white race, and the parti-colored to Mexico or some country south of it, where they would be upon an equality with the older inhabitants as soon as they settled. They should not be sent to the same country, lest a war of races might ensue; nor should they be sent away empty out of our abundance vouchsafed by a benificent Providence; their wants should be bountifully supplied. The question is of vast magnitude, and deserves the attention of both States and the General Government; its proportions will diminish so soon as we commence action. If an emigrant can come from Hamburg for \$10, or the Colonization Society can take an emigrant to Liberia, furnish him with board and medical attention for eax months, and deed him for acres of land for \$50, surely, with Government vessels for transports, the work could be easily accomplished.

Who will inaugurate the great and glerious work?

GOV. HUNT DAGUERREOTYPED.

In his speech at the Republican meeting in Troy, on the 26th inst., Mr. A. B. Stanton drew the following faithful picture of the Hon. W. Hunt of Lockport:

faithful picture of the Hon. W. Hunt of Lockport:

An attempt at coalition is now going forward in this State, between the Douglas leaders on the one side, and some Old-Line Whigs and American leaders on the other, seeking to draw to the support of Douglas all the Old-Line Whigs and Americans. I recollect hearing Mr. Douglas in the Senate, a few years ago, call the Americans, "miserable Know-Nothings." He was criticising the course of his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, and charged that he was elected to the Senate by a "few bolting Democrats, a few withered old Whigs, and a few miserable Know-Nothings." That was Douglas, "when the devil was well," you see. The proposed coalition is unnatural. The elements are naturally and traditionally discordant, and they will not fuse.

One of the most conspicuous of those who are attempting to transfer a few thousand Americans and Old-Line Whigs, in the State of New-York, to the support of Mr. Douglas is Washington Hunt. I have been requested by an intimate friend of Goy, H. to review

his present position, and I will now speak of him as the principal plenipotentiary of one of the high contracting parties. The relations between Gov. Hunt and myself, for ten or a dozen years back have been only casual, but they have been friendly so far as they have existed at all. I have no cause, therefore, for speaking bitterly against him; but the wor tin which he is engaged demands that I speak plainly. And, if I seem to deal in facetianeness occasionally, rather than in anathema, it is because the former is more consonant to my feelings than the latter, concerning this particular topic.

ing otterly seem to deal in facetianisenes occasionally, rather than in anathems, it is because the former is more consonant to my feelings than the latter, concerning this particular topic.

Ever since the breaking up of parties consequent upon the repeal of the Miscouri Compromise, and the new canses of action upon which so many political ren then entered, Gov. Hunt has, like Wilkins Miscawher, been waiting for something to turn up. Carpet bug in hand, he, at that crisis, stood at the depot of current events, saw the train more off, leaving him behind, and has yet to redize what everybody else has discovered that he now legs superfluous on the stage, or not to put too fine a point upon it, is "played out." [Laughter.]

Sir, the most difficult of all lessons for a public man to learn is, that he has had his day. This is especially true of men who, by rare good luck, have been exalted above their equals, and advanced beyond their merits. They are slow to suspect that they were indebted to the whirligg of fortune for their advancement, rather than any intrinsic merit of their own. Long after they have ceased to be valuable to anybody, and have become a positive damage to their party, they persist in their "claims" to further promotion; and, if unheaded, they grow sour in spirit, and spend their waning energies either in unavailing regrets, or in avenging functed wrongs. How many illustrations of this truth occur to you, fellow-citizens, as I call your attention to this general statement?

Beyond most public men within the range of my observation, Governor Hunt has been a lucky politicisan. With medium talents, a voluble utterance, commendable industry, and oleagtnous presence, he was elevated over the heads of scores of men in the Whig party, who were his superiors in intellectual capacity, solid statemanship, and the seagueity to comprehend and the vigor to master the exigencies, the intricate and momentous exigencies of the times. For several years he was a sort of pet of the Whig party of New-York. There time

ens, and the moping ow for Gray, which, from his ryphause.]

Fellow citizens, I have looked over all the set speeches which the ex Governor has made—eix or eight in number—since he played the Union-saving role at the Academy of Music, in New-York, last December, down to his recent Jeremy Diddler performance before the Soft Democracy at Albany. They are all set to one tone; they are all played on one string; and in this particular our American political Paganini can successfully compete with the great Italian fiddler himself—playing doleful dirges on a single string. These speeches are the common platitudes about "sectionalism," "the peril of the Union," and such thread-bare themes—mere mellifluous twaddle, down which, from the exordium to the peroration, the hand of criticism can slide without feeling a single point. As one reads them in these stirring times, he feels that he is listening to that loquacious character of Shakespeare who "could talk an infinite deal of nothing." The whole mass may be summed up in about these terms: "Dear brethren! glerious country, this! Glorious fathers, ours. Glorious Constitution. Glorious Union. Glorious South. Glorious fellows down there. If they denounce us, don't reply. For God's sake, let us have peace." [Laughter] Sir, in the midst of the crieis which the Slavery Propagandists have precipitated upon us—in response to the dangerous doctrines promulgated by the Calhoun school of politiciaus—in the face of the attempt of the Breckinridge branch of the Democracy to install Negro Slavery as the ruling element of the country, and of the Douglas branch to tie the hands of the Free States and the Federal Government while the diabolical work is being done, this streedyped rigmarole of Gov. Hunt is as inopportune, as impotent, as trivial, as contemptible, as would have been a cavalry charge with wooden swords at Waterloo, or a battery of pop-guns at Sebastopol. [Applaue.]

In these harangues, Gov. Hunt also introduces my self to the auditory as one who, like Sir William Temple, so

words and the deeds of Washington Hunt, the sixyears' member of Congress, and Washington Hunt,
the two-year's Governor of New-York. While he
was in Congress, the country was convulsed with
Slavery agitation, the Wilmot Proviso being then the
ascendant star in the Northern sky. During all this period, he acted and voted with Giddings, and the other
anti-Slavery men in Congress, and was always classed
with the ultra free-soil members of the House. While
he sat in the Gubernatorial chair of this State, I happened to be a member of the Senate. In the legislative
session of 1851, at the close of the struggle over the
compromise mensures of 1850, and which those with
whom Gov. Hunt now acts, proclaimed the be "a final"
settlement of the whole question of Slavery," respecting which all agitation must cease and terminate,
he, in his annual message to me and my colleagues, referring to these measures, said—I quote from memory,
but I believe correctly—"Our people must be left free
to examine their provisions and practical operation;
their vital and fundamental right to discuss the merita
of these or any other laws passed by their representatives, constitutes the very basis of our Republican systam, and can never be surrendered. Any attempt to
fettain it would prove far more dangerous than its
freest exercise." [Applanse.] Good for Gov. Hunt I
And as he said to me in 1851, so I say to him in 1860.
I put the Free-Soil Congressman of 1848, and the free
spoken Governor of 1851, side by side with the croak
ing conservative of 1860, and gry, "Look here, upon
this picture, and on this!" Hyperion to a Satyr!
Heavens, that a man with a soul in his bosom, should
have left feeding on such a mountain to fatten on such
a moor! [Applanse.]

Sir, I have charged Gov. Hunt with duplicity. I
would not speak with undue severity. Look at the
facts. He affects to deplore Slavery agitation, and yet
he goes from city to city agitating on this theme to
every crowd, great and small, that will listen to him.
He affects to despise th

not treachery? Is it not cheating—downright eneating?

But this attempt to commingle the lurid fires of
Douglasism with the limpid waters of Huntism, will
fail to do more than make a good deal of noisy sputtering and disagreeable smoke. Let me tell the intriguers
that, from Long Island to Lake Erie, and from the
Delaware to the St. Lawrence—and I base the remark
on careful inquiry—more than one-half the outstanding

plaure.]
Gov. Hunt, every time he stande before the lights, announces to his auditors that that is his appearance on any stage. As the curtain goes the successive performances, and discloses to visinevitable Hunt, the spectators call to mind the let which Scott prefixed to Ivanhoe, as a witsy his frequent reappearance as an author, after so promises of retirement:

his frequent reappearance as an author, after so promises of retirement:

"Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart, And often took leave, but seem'd both to depart."

If Gov. Hunt will listen to so humble a person a myself my advice to him is to retire from the politic boards. A weary public longs for his final exit. think they are about to be gratified. Let him enter into the proposed star engagement with those with summargers, "Richmond, Cagger & Co.," and they will speedily make an end of him.

But, Sir, I cannot dismise Gov. Hunt without referring to one remark, one pregnant admission, in his Lockport speech, worthy of special note and commend the says: "But the Republican party keeps the take "and shows no disposition to retire." Sir, as Hands said to Borstio, "I'll take the gheet's word for a those sand pounds!" The Republican party retire! Divellington retire at Waterloo when he heard Blucher cannon thundering on the French right? Encourage by the sound, did he not rather give the order for his whole allied line to advance, and, with words few be immortal, shout, "Up Guards, and at them!" Bo, the Republican party, fighting a battle not less important than that of Waterloo, hears the cannon of its allied of the American and Whig corps thundering on the enemy's right, and its brave leader, "Honest Old Abo of the West," commands the whole line to advance and shouts, "Up Guards, and at them!" And, at the close of this desperate conflict, as on the memorabifield of Waterloo, the avening sun of the decisive de will send its declining mays to light up-with Victory the plume of the Chief of the allied forces, "Honest Old Abe of the West!" [Great applause.]

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1860;

Events and circumstances are rapidly vindicating the wisdom of the choice of the Chicago Convention. The various parties are now arrayed against each other, with candidates in the field, and we can survey the field of action and ascertain the position and compara-tive strength of the hostile forces. We cannot spare a single Northern State, and what other man than Lincoln could unite, not to say increase, the whole Re lican strength in the North in each of the States? I venture to say, without going into invidious particulars, that no intelligent, observing, and impartial man can doubt either the wisdom or the policy which gave to us "Honest Old Abe" as the Republican candidate. We are in the midst of an exciting canvass in this State, but more especially in this city, where the battle between Blair and Barrett is to be refought. The condition of parties here is some what anomalous, and their materials more so. First, we have the National Democrate party, composed of the old anti-Benton Democrate party, composed of the old anti-Benton Democrate party, made up in part of moderate Whiga, and in the interior of the State of large numbers of the Benton Democrats. This organization has for some years been the nucleus around which has gathered the chief opposition to the old Democratic party of the State, lican strength in the North in each of the States

ered the chief opposition to the old Democratic party of the State.

Until the present year these two organizations have absorbed the political elements or the State, but have not correctly represented them. Previous to Benton's death the Democratic party was separated into two hostile factions—Benton and anti-Benton, and opposed to both was the old Whig party. In the political convulsions which followed the orign of the Free Democratic party, the Benton organ of this city, The Democrat, joined the Free Democracy, and upon the dissolution of the old Whig party their organ, The Republican, went over to the Pro-Slavery Democracy—thus reversing the political character of the two papers. Until the present year, the Anti-Slavery doctrines of the Free Democracy had not been adopted in any State political organization, and that party had, therefore, acted with the American organization, or with the united Opposition party, asagainst the National Democratic party of the State. The Free Democracy, or Republican party, which, for six years has maintained its ascendancy in this city, has now, for the first time, a State organization, and candidates standing squarely and fairly upon its principles.

Gen. Gardenbire, its candidate for Governor, has been a conspicuous advocate of free labor in the Legislature of the State, but will not receive the full vote of the party, as many will vote for the Union or American candidate, Judge Orr, from a desire to defeat the pro-slavery candidate, C. F. Jackson, believing the Republican candidate cannot be elected.

In this city the canvase is animated and the feeling strong. Albert Todd, a former Whig, is the Union candidate, while Barrett is trying to ride on both Donglas and Breckinridge. He finds it an upfill business, and in attempting to dodge the issues, makes himself ridiculous. Mr. Blair is conducting the canvase with a spirit, eloquence and energy superior even to his former efforts, and will, I think, be nobly sustained. On the evening of the 20th July, Judge Trumbull, of Ill of the State.

the evening of the 20th July, Judge Trumoul, of Innois addressed an immense assemblage in this city, and made a great and most successful effort. Mass meetings are held every evening, except Sunday, and the streets enlivened and brilliant with torch-light processions and music. Our State election comes on the first Tuesday of August.

-The citizens of Herkimer County who are opposed to the present Administration are to meet at Herkimer on Wednesday next, at 1 p.m. Senator Wilson of Marsachusetts, the Hon. John Covode of Pennsylva-nia, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Gen. J. W. Nye, and others, are expected to address the meeting. Delegaimportant towns in the county.

Mr. J. D. Fletcher, a leading citizen of Oekalooes, Iowa, and heretofore a strong Donglae man, publishee a letter in *The Herald* of that place, declaring his in tention to support Lincoln, for the reason that he sees no possible chance for electing Douglas, and he prefere Lincoln to Breckinridge or Joe Lane.

-The Newport (R. I.) Advertiser, whose editor is the Postmaster of the city, hoisted the Douglas fiag very rapidly some weeks ago. It now pulls it down, and eays it will wait and see.

-The Mobile Tribune contends that the Breckinridge party is the regular Democratic party, at least in Alabama. "Who," says The Tribune, "who are supporting Breckinridge, and who Douglas in this State? There are our two Democratic Senators, Clay and Fitzpatrick; our Democratic Representatives, Stallworth, Clopton, Moore, Curry, Pugh, and Cobb; our Democratic Governor, Moore, and every officer of our Democratic State Administration—all of them against Douglas and for Breckinridge. Nearly every Democratic member of the State Legislature is the same way, and almost every leading man of the party in every county, and, last but not least, nearly the entire popular mass of the Democracy of the State, are op-posed to Douglas and supporting Breckinridge."

-The Baltimore Patriot has some pungent remarks on the Bell and Breckinridge fusion in New-Jersey. "What is this fusion?" asks The Patriot, "With whom is it? It is a fusion of old Whige and American cans, who make up the Union party in New-Jersey, with their bitter and unforgiving enemies, the Breck-inridge and Lane Democrate—with Buchanen who supports them, and whose train-bands shot down Americans in Washington like so many dogs. It is a fusion with an Administration that has hanted every old Whig and every American, who did not turn inf del, out of the Federal offices -with a man who twice cheated Mr. Clay out of the Presidence by the utterrank and file of the Union party in Maryland say to this? What will the old Whige and Americans of Baltimore and the counties say to so base a desertion of Bell and Everett, for the especial and sole benefit of Breckinridge and Lane?"

-The visit of the Newark Wide-Awakes to Hartford was a brilliant affair. They left home on Thursday morning, with 110 members, by a special steamer, and accompanied by ex-United States Senator Miller of New-Jersey, with several other prominent politicisms and editors of their State, made a safe passage up the Sound and river, reaching the Hartford wharf at a little past 9 o'clock the same evening. Their arrival had not been unexpected, and a large crowd was at